NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

THE DAILY MERALD, I cents per copy-87 pe THE WEEKLY HERAILD, every Naturday, at 6% THE WEEKLY HERAILD, every Naturday, at 6% The property of 53 per annum; the European Edition is property of the first only of the first only part of forcil Britain, and 53 to any 55 per inclusivent both to include the postage.

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SONDETTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND FAGRAGES SENT TO US. DOCTOPIONS, OF WITH ALL LETTERN by mail, for Subscriptions, or with discretizements, to be post-paid, or the postage will be de-ducted from the money remitted. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return those rejected. ADVERTISEMENTS removed every morning. JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and despatch.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Douglas-PIRATE OF BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-AZAEL, THE PRO-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tight Rope-ELOPE

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street -- SHE STOOPS

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-CHARLES II

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Home Book or CERISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 Broadway-Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Amusing Performances Ar-New York, Wednesday, June 4, 1851.

The Telegraphic News.

Our telegraphic news is very interesting, particalarly to our political readers, who will notice the whig county convention's doings at Harrisburgthe matters between Mr. Whittlesey and Mr. Co win, at Washington, and other matters now decided spon in that city-and, also, the question in Georgia, with respect to secession. The crowded state of our columns will not permit further allunon to the miscellaneous intelligence by telegraph.

Meeting at Tammany Hall-Freedom of the Public Lands-Attempt at Deception.

The free soil democrats of this city, or, at least, a portion of them, held a public meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose, as the call stated, of "responding to the action of the democratic Senators and representatives in Congress, on the all-engrossing and important question of the freedom of the public lands, and for the purpose of combining all true democrats in engrafting that mea. sure as one of the cardinal principles of the demoeratic party." A report of the proceedings will be Sound in another part of to-day's paper. According to "ancient usage," several "distinguished gentle men" were invited to be present and speak, but none of them saw fit to show their countenances on the occasion.

We have a few words to state on the object and purpose of this meeting—we don't mean the osten-zible, or apparent object, but the real one, which it was attempted to conseal, by keeping it in the background, but which we shall take the liberty of revealing, so that the whole world, and the "rest of mankind," especially the simple-hearted but bonest masses of the "flerce democracie" may be andeceived in the matter. We would, in the first place, make the simple inquiry who were at the ottom of this movement, and why was this meeting about the freedom of the public lands called at this particular juncture ! We shall answer these questions, and if we are wrong in our surmises and opinions, we are open to conviction.

This meeting was called by the anti-slavery se tion of the democratic party in this city, and a majority, if not all, of those who figured on the occasion, are freesoil democrats. We shall not allude to any of them by name, but the fact is undeniable. Such being the case, what was their object in calling the meeting ! We shall explain it in a very few words, according to our habit, for we detest pro-Exity. In brief, then, the meeting was called for the express purpose of dodging the great question, the "all-engrossing" topic of the day, not the " vote yourself-a-farm " question, but the question of slavery agitation. The barnburners, who called this meeting, seeing, and no doubt appreciating, the wonderful reaction that has recently been witnessed in this and other Northern States, on the subject of continued slavery agitation, and the compromise measures of the last session of Congress, and cowed, and abashed, and overwhelmed, as they must be, at the outburst of honest pa triotism among the masses of the people has recently been witnessed in the North, wished to raise a smoke, under cover of which they might dodge the great issue of the day, and prepare to fight the next Presidential battle, on the question of the freedom of the public lands-a question which it would be difficult to make an issue between the whig and democratic parties, for Mr. Webster has announced, on more than one occasion, his adhesion to the principle. This is the secret of this meeting, and of this movement on the part of the barnburners.

Now, we have no idea that this piece of trickery and deception shall be successful. As far as we are concerned, we are determined that the barnburners and freesoilers, whig and democratic, shall meet this issue—that they shall face the music, and declare openly and above board, whether they will er not consider the compromise measures of the last Congress a full and final settlement of the dangerous agitation which has perplexed the country for the last year or two, and which even now threatens the dissolution of the Union. Every other question is of no consequence at present compared to this, and must be set aside until this is fully and fairly disposed of and set at rest for ever. It is not a sectional question, in which one portion of the republic has more interest than another. It concerns, vitally concerns, every State of the Union, and involves not only the continuance of this republic, but the fate of liberal opinions-yes, the cause of liberty itself, in Kurope. Every public man in Europe feels that the success of liberty in that part of the world depends in a great measure on the preservation of the American republic intact.

In this view of the case, great importance must necessarily attach to the position which Mr. Clay, Webster, and General Cars, and other distinguished men, who had the courage to meet the crisis in a proper way, have assumed. The truth is, we are in the commencement of a great eyele of revolution in relation to men and parties in this country. At the present time we have three great political platforms—we have the anti-slavery platform, the constitutional platform, and the old fashioned platform, which is still the same with the two great regular parties, whig and democratic. We have four factions in our midst-the ultras of the South, the ultras of the North, and the two ald factions. We have, probably, twenty or thirty candidates for the next Presidency, all of whom are more or less identified with these parties and fractional parties. The existence of these fractional parties has grown out of the anti-slavery agitation, and such being the case, the question-the great question of the daycannot be dodged by any party or any faction. would be well, therefore, for the friends of the Union in this city, and in this State, to be up and doing, and without regard, at present, to any other question, to commence an organization forthwith, and ascertain what journals will be with them and will be true to them, what men will act on committece and conventions, and prepare properly for the Presidential contest in this State and throughout the North-a contest which, as far as the North is concerned, will be one between the constitution and the auti-slavery elements so prevalent here.

BARRIEM AGAIN IN THE FIRLD-PROBABLE FLARE-UP BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND JENNY LIND .- The Napoleon of showmen has a most remarkable fertility of transparent genius in the production and array of novelties and amusements, his movements continually attracting the public eye. In the exhibition of curious humbugs he has no rival, and his raree-shows of all kinds extend east and west, north and south. Some of the newspapers for a week past have been publishing notices that somebody has been sending this showy Napoleon \$10, and other persons have certified, also, that they have received by letter a similar sum of money to be applied to some purpose as yet undivulged. This new style of creating a sensation, however, in which Barnum went to the trouble of taking the lead, was a total failure, and accordingly we are now treated to a card from Napoleon, which is published in all the journals which are edited by his "literary bureau." Here is the document :-

JENNY LIND S LAST CONCERTS.

The public are respectfully informed that the engagement between M lie. Jenny Lind and myself for 150 concerts, having contained certain conditions on which the same might be terminated either at the end of sixty or of one hundred concerts, it has been determined to limit them to the latter number; and as ninety-one concerts (beddes those given for charity) have already taken place, there are only nine remaining, of which positively but one will be given in New York, viz.—on Friday night, June 6th. at Castle Garden. It has been determined to give the eight last concerts in Philadelphia and Boston. The concert to be given for the benefit of the orchestra on Wednesday night, June 4th. is of course, not included in the above. The public's obedient servant.

P. T. BARNUM. JENNY LIND S LAST CONCERTS.

Now, this announcement appears to be a flareup. It is accompanied by editorial remarks of the same tenor, all emanating from Barnum's literary bureau of editors, poets, philosophers, and critics, a few of the comments being a little improved by the journalists, for the sake of variety of expression. But what is the meaning of it all ! Would Barnum or Jenny Lind give up the receipts of fifty profitable concerts ! If we are to rely on the telegraphic reports which have flashed over the wires from one end of the country to the other, the receipts up to this time must have amounted, according to the statements of the literary bureau, to about a million and a half of dollars. Bah! Not a bit of it. We suspect rather that the runners, agents, advertising, authors, woodcuts, biographies, and general machinery, including the literary bureau, have cost an enormous sum, and have diminished the special profits of Napoleon. We have always believed that Barnum made a great business mistake in the outset, last summer; that his determination to carry the people by storm, at a large figure for tickets, was foolish; and that he pever would fulfil his pledge, that all the public should have a chance to hear the Nightingale. He would not be a lvised. He surrounded his speculation with complicated machinery, at a vast expense, not only with a determination to sweep the public at will towards paying a heavy tribute to his treasury, but to anage the press, and to stifle criticism. The blunder is now apparent, and all the stories about Jenny Lind's fatigues are monstrous masses of unmitigated moonshine. Jenny Lind is in the enjoyment of the best health and spirits, and can as we sing in one hundred more concerts as in those she has already given. In fact, she is stronger and more powerful in voice than she was last summer. What folly is it, then, to attempt a thing of this

kind upon the public ! No! Let the truth be told. The actual fact is that Barnum finds the payment of one thousand dollars for each concert to Jenny Lind, and her expenses, added to his vast and expensive machinery of poets, critics, runners, &c. &c., is a losing business-that it touches his pocket, which is not se deep as a well or the California mines, and the diggings of which are getting seanty. If the enthu siasm of last year could be revived, he might have a chance; but all the efforts of his literary bureau, of his philosophers, poets, transcendental critics, socialist editors, cannot resuscitate the original excitement. Great have been the struggles up to the latest hour to establish Jenny Lind as a divinity, and so she is. Every day the transcendental poets have striven for her "apotheosis," and they have succeeded. At all events, these wonderful lovers of the spiritual music in the toes of the Fox girls, and of the perfect melodies of Jenny Lind's voice, declare that if she is not a divinity, she at least i the impersonation of all art, and of the music of the spheres, and of everything musical-past, present

and to come—and so she is. We repeat, what is the meaning of all this ? Do the poets, philosophers and socialists intend to have a convention and nominate Jenny for the Presidency ? Or, do they intend to make her the goddess of their new religion ? We know very well that she has been heartily received by the democracy. So was Fanny Elssier, who, at Baltimore, was drawn in her carriage by the excited multitude. So was Fanny Kemble in the days of her dramatic career. Elssler got the admiration and the start of the people by her legs, and Fanny Kemble charmed them by her black eyes. We never knew, however, that these things had really anything to do with the democracy of the age, or with the march of improvement. Really, really, Barnum ought to know human nature better-that enthusiasm running into folly, such as we have had instances of in the last thirty years, cannot be renewed and repeated, except for a very, very brief season. Jenny Lind, as woman, deservedly enjoys the esteem of the pub lie; and as an artiste, her rank entitles her to very great admiration; but there are, in this country, several quite equal to her, and more are coming. The plan of exalting her to the seventh heaven, and degrading thereby all other artistes, may be a good speculation while it lasts, but it is not a system which can endure, and will not bear philosophical examination. It is, besides, an unjust system. Jenny Lind, in Italian comic opera, is equal to any artists of any age. There her power is fully seen; in her acting and vocalization she is the greatest alive. In the grand opera she is inferior to Grisi, to Parodior to Sontag: and in English, Scotch and Irish ballads her exhibitions are weak, unfinished, and out of character, as will be seen when Catherine Hayes visits this country next autumn, and sings the same compositions. Let Barnum bring down his prices and his expenses to a proper level, and he can ye; complete his one hundred and fifty concerts without difficulty; but we rather suspect it is a breaking up of the engagement or partnership between them, and that Jenny Lind will take the field on her own hook, and succeed alone better than with the comp licated machinery with which she has been sur

N. B .- Our view is correct. The fellowing card of Miss Lind speaks for itself :-

A CARD. TO THE ROSTOR OF THE STREAM.

The remarks appended to the card which Mr. Barnum publishes this morning, relative to the termination of his contract with Miss Jeuny Lind, are calculated, in some degree, to mislead the public with repard to her future intentions. Miss Lind has never authorised the statement that these concerts are to be her last in America, the only publication she has consented to its that of the close of her engagement with Mr. Barnum, after one hundred nights. The fatigue and exertion incidental to such continuous efforts, make and exertion incidental to such continuous efforts, make Mr. Barnum, after one hundred nights. The fatigue and exertion incidental to such continuous effects, make it necessary for her to enjoy, for some time, repose and relaxation. After that, she may, if her strength permit, make a short tour in western New York and Canada, in order not to disappoint those who, from expecting to hear her at home, have refrained from visiting the Atlantic cities. I am sir yours respectfully.

MAX HJORTSBERG, Sec. to Miss Link.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK .- We have a most interesting document, on the matters which have grown out of the issuing of proposals for the construction of the dry dock in California, in which the Secretary of the Navy will be found to figure as the chief hero. The public know already that, in this matter, the most economical proposal was rejected; but they will learn more of the whole affair, and at the same time have a little further elucidation of the purity of party politics, and the way that money making jobs are contrived in the political market. Our country is making rapid advances towards the systems which have guided the politicans in Portagal and some other countries. Integrity seems in a fair course to be soon blotted from the recability of any one holding office.

THE WILLIS AND WERB CASE ONCE MORE .-What has become of the case started between Willis and Webb, in which the character of a lady, the peace of a husband, and the fortune of a family, seemed to be vitally concerned? Webb proposed to have a commission appointed to convict of a crime; but Willis has not yet signified his consent, with his usual nonchalance. It is very evident that this strange controversy cannot rest long where it was left by the two combatants. We are positive in our belief that it will explode in a new quarter, and that the scattering elements of the explosion, while they do justice to the injured, will deal severely with the guilty. From the appearance of the stars, judging by the ceurse of the winds, and even taking note of the very atmosphere, we are persuaded that some scathing cruption is at hand. Bystanders, stand aside!

More News From Europe.-The British steamship Asia, Captain Judkins, with three days later news, is now due at this port. She is in her eleventh day.

The Opera Season.

The grand company engaged by Maretzek commenced the Opera season last night, at the Astor Place Opera fashionable audience, among whom we discovered most of the real lovers of the opera, whose musical taste plays no secondary part to their own personal appearance. the throng, the bright eyes of the beautiful flashed upon the scene like diamonds-coruscating in the lights of elegance, and fashion, and loveliness on every side. A new belle, with diamonds on her brow, attracted general attention by her beauty, vivacity, and costume, as she appeared in the parquette; and even the interest taken in the debutante of last season, who sat near her, was lessened, but yet made, perhaps, more animated, by the division of remarks on these two attractive ladies. In the dress circle, were noticed many of those hearty admirers of music whose sympathies are with the beautiful and the true; and when the curtain fell between the nets, it was an agreeable sight to see the happy recognitions of those acquaintances which seldom extend beyond the opera circle We have no space to note, however, all the little inci-dents of the evening; but when Marctzek appeared, the enthusiasm commenced, and it was continued till the close of the opera-Bosio, Caroline Vietti, Lorini, Marini, and all the auxiliaries, being honored with encores plaudits, calls to appear before the curtain, and those other demonstrations of public favor peculiar to the opera. To-morrow evening, Bettini and Bosio will appear " Lucia di Lammermoor." Bettini has not yet been heard. Of course, all the musical public will be alive

DIFLOMATIC MOVEMENTS .- His Excellency M. Bodisco. His Majesty of Russia's Minister at Washington, arrived

yesterday at the Irving House.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry L. Bulwer, G. C. B., British Minister at Washington, still remains at the Union Place

City Intelligence.

MURDER ON BOARD SHIP—THE MATE RILLED BY THE SECOND MATE—THE CONFLICT IN THE CABIN. On Monday night, about the hour of nine o'clock, a conflict took place on board the Swedish ship Thetis, Captain Sandstrom, lying at pier 54 East river, foot of Corlaers street, in which the first mate of said ship, named Olof Theodore Zetholm, was attacked and beaten in the cabin, by the second mate, called Frederick Oberg, inflicting an injury on the head of the mate which caused his death in ten or fifteen minutes thereafter. Oberg, after perpetrating the injury, made his escape from the vessel, but was caught the next morning by officer Newton, of the Seventh ward, secreted at a sailo boarding house, kept by a Mr. Nelson, at No. 103 Washington street. The accused was ironed and conveyed back to the vessel in the custody of the police, where, by this time, Ceroner Geer had been notified, and was prepared to hold an inquest on the body. A jury was empanelled, and in the cabin where the crime had been perpetrated the evidence was taken. The prisoner was seated in one corner, his whole frame exhibiting a high

state of nervous excitement. The testimony taken in the case, implicating the prisoner, consisted of three witnesses, seamen of the ship, whose evidence showed that some ill feeling existed between the prisoner and the deceased, and that the prisoner was determined to desert from the thip, but before leaving, he expressed a determination to whip deceased; and after securing his chest and other portions of his dunnage, he stated to one of the seamen that he was going to have some satisfaction out of the mate, as he had been telling false stories about him to the captain. Accordingly, he proceeded into the cabin, and Frederick T. Hogman looked down the skylight, and witnessed the prisoner strike the deceased three several blows in the face; the deceased appeared to be avolding a conflict, and endeavoring to get away by retreating; but the prisoner followed him up, and exclaimed, "I have you now—you can't get away." Fighting was heard distinctly by the other witnesses, and the deceased was heard to cry out for assistance. The prisoner rushed out from the cabin with an open bladed knife, and, as he was making his way over the side of the ship to enter his boat, he exclaimed, "He ought to have a little more but he is too feeble."

When the prisoner left the ship, the witnesses, Charles G. W. Helmburg, Neles Swendeson, and Frederick T. tween the priconer and the deceased, and that the pri-

When the prisoner left the ship, the witnesses, Unance When the prisoner left the ship, the witnesses, Unance G. W. Holmburg, Neles Swendeson, and Frederick T. Hogman, went into the cabin, and there they saw the deceased on his knees, with his head resting on the deceased on his knees, with his head resting on the table. They spoke to the deceased, but he was insensible. Medical aid was sent for; but before it arrived, the deceased expired. Other evidence went to show that the prisoner was in liquor at the time the affray took.

Dr. Clussman, of No. 11 Market street, made a post mostem examination, and found a rupture of a blood-vessel on the brain, called the darn moter, near which was about half a pint of extravasated blood, effused on was about half a'pint of extravasated blood, effused on the parts, which was sufficient to cause death. There was also a contusion over the temporal bone, and beneath that portion of the scalp, which likewise contained considerable effusions of blood. Upon the evidence adduced during the inquiry, and after a few brief remarks made by Coroner Geer, the jury returned the following/verdict:—That the deceased. Olof Theodore Zetholm, came to his death by wounds inflicted on the head by the hands of the prisoner. Frederick Oberg.

The Coroner, on the above verdict, committed the prisoner to the Tombs for trial, on a charge of murder. The three witnesses were likewise taken into custody, and were committed to prison in default of ball, to appear and testify at the trial.

The deceased was a single man, and 31 years of age. The prisoner has a wife in Germany.

AMATICIA CONCERT.—We understand that a number of amateurs will give a concert at the Church of St.

of amateurs will give a concert at the Church of St. Vincent of Paul, Canal street, on Friday evening, the 6th instant, for the benefit of the Benevolent Society of the Ladies of St. Vincent of Paul. It is to be hoped that this concert will be liberally petronized. Apart from the charitable and benevolent purpose to which the proceeds of the evening will be applied, the concert itself p to be a fine musical treat. Tickets can be had of Messes Delmonico, Milhau, Kerksleg & Breusing. Scharfenberg

Etuis, and Messrs. Delluc.

Fusc.—Hetween twelve and one o'clock on Monday morning, a fire was discovered in the meat shop No. 507
Pearl street, occupied by Cornelius Salters. The firemen were quickly on the spot, and extinguished the flames with but little damage. The fire, it is believed, was the design of some wicked and malicious persons.

Assets of Engansers—At this port, on Monday, ar-

ARRIVAL OF EMBERANTS.—At this port, on Monday, arrived seventeen hundred emigrants from Europe, of which number 300 were from Havre; 503 from Liverpool; 470 from Bremen; 250 from Newry, Ireland; and 150 from Antwerp.

from Antwerp.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Geer was called to hold an inquest on board the steamship Figurer, lying at the foot of North Moore street, on the body of Robert Meculilen, aged about 25 years, who, it seems, fell accidentally down into the hold of said vessel, causing almost instant

New York Herenscan Society —This society held its require monthly meeting last evening, in the room of the library, in the New York University. The Ber. Edward Robinson, D. D., read an interesting paper on the history and recent collections of the English Bible. We are unable to find room for it to day.

Known Contant No. 8, of Newark, passed this office yesterday, accompanied by the Newark Brass Band, with their new engine, a very handsome one. The Chief Engineer of Newark, and his Assistants, also accompanied them.

Naval Intelligence.

United States frigate Raritan Captain Class Gauntt, andled from Valparaiso, April 22d, for Calisa United States brig of war Bolphin, Lt. Com. T. J. Page, sailed from Valparaiso, March 27, for Rio Janeiro.

Court Calendar This Day.

SCREEN COCKY—ORDERT —Nos. 471, 474, 383, 98, 237, 200, 381, 476, 286, 79, 478 to 482.

SCREEN COCKY—Nos. 183, 31, 180, 197, 547, 378, 379, 380, 381, 384, 385, 387, 380, 393, 304, 396, 501, 7, 3, 276, 288, 388, 398, 400, 401, 35, 409, 216, 21, 249, 283, 283, 284, 284, 285, 284, 285, 284, 285, 285, 388, 398, 400, 401, 35, 409, 216, 21, 249, 285, 287, 529, 381, 424, 548, 544, 536, 538, 531, 522, 528, 527, 529, 580, 581, 424, 548, 544, 536, 538.

Malls for Europe.

The British mail steamship Africa, Captain Ryrie, will cave this port at noon to-day, for Liverpsol. Her mails? will close at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. The New York Herald, printed in French and English, will be published at half-past 9 o'clock. Its contents will embrace the important news of the week. Mosers, Edwards, Sandford & Co., of Liverpoot and London, and Mr. B. H. Revoil of Paris, will receive subscriptions and adver-

Meeting at Tammany Hall-Land Reform -The Constitution not thought of.

In pur-name of a call requesting the democrats and land reformers to assemble in mass meeting last evening. at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of " responding to th action of the democratic Senators and representatives in Congress, of the United States, on the all-engrossing and tant question of the freedom of the public lands, and to combine all true democrats for the purpose of engrafting the measure as one of the cardinal principles of the democratic party," a gathering was held at the wigwam last evening. Col. William Jay Hasket was apnted President, and a host of others, vice presidents and secretaries.

The proceedings of the evening were commenced by letters from J. P. Walker, of Wisconsin, and others. Mr. Westcott, of Florida, who had been invited to address the meeting, sent the following letter, a copy of which we have procured for publication, from him :-

of which we have procured for publication, from him:—

New York, June 3, 18th.

John H. Kryser, Esq., Cor. Sko., Fro:—

Dear Sir.—I received your letter on Feddy last, containing an invitation to address a meeting of the democracy of this city, at Tammany hall, this evening. Upon reflection, considering that I am a cities of the min your city, not in political life, and without expectation or desir of returning to it, and unknown personally to most of those who probably will compose that meeting—it seems to me most becoming for me to abstain from taking part, even with the warrant of your complimentary request.

There is also another consideration which, frankness compels me to any influences me. Upon a perusal of the several papers and pampalets handed by you to me, as exhibiting the principles and views of some of those most prominant in the Eastern and Northwestern States in what is called the cause of land reform. I notice that, at various conventions and meetings, resolutions have been adopted, measures recommended, and principles advanced, which, in my judgment, preclude every citizen of a State in which domestic servitude earls, from uniting with those persons in any political party organization.

I am amounished, also, by what I see daily in public journals professing to be of the democratic party of this State, that, with respect to a large perition of that party, similar insurmountable difficulties are acknowledged as belonging to: the whole of my humble career in private.

l'ean appeal to the whole of my humble career in private and in public life, in proof of my devotion to dimocratic principles; and on more than one occasion—said, indeed, whomever an opportunity has the careaction—said, indeed, whomever an opportunity has the development of the United States. While in Congress, I expressed the opinion exercitimes in denate, that it was founded upon a miscracide huckstering policy, for which, knowly the extractions of the federal troastry, in former times, may have offered some year of the control of the country ago, as unworthy of the country ago, as unworthy of the country, But for the restraint from mingling in dedication of your meeting, for the reasons I have stated, I should point out the way in which its operation is predicarly oppressive and unjust upon the semple of the States and territories where the public lands lie. In my jodgment, netter pian than the present system to deter agriculturiest from actual could not well be devised. With respect to the insurers of reform to be adopted, the best, most practicable, and, in my judgment, meet practical, lie—direct, in Congress to code all the public lands to the States in which they are stitus and the continuous of certain speciated quantities to each actual settler, and that the proceeds of any that may be sold by it, shall be appropriated to deucational purposes. The various graduation projects, and even the pre-amption the walls of the existing system, and do not reach and tremdy its radical defects.

The efforts to effect even this partial reform, will encounter great opposition. The selfash interests of the old Atlantic State of the critical system, and do not reach and tremdy its radical defects.

The direct to effect even this partial reform, and to end the minds, and that a share of the processes and in a prostate of the critical proposition. The selfash interests of the old Atlantic State of the critical proposition. The selfash interests of the old Atlantic State of the critical proposition of the critical proposi

After some of the letters were read, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously passed:

Believing that the time has now fully arrived when the great principle of man right to the soil, so prophetically and the property of the control of the property of the After some of the letters were read, the following re-

1. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the self-ordent truth that every man has a natural and indisputable right to so much of the earth as is necessary for the maintenance of himself and his family, to be guaranteed to him and his, by vise and salutary laws.

2. Resolved, Thus the measure of the freedom of the public lands of the United States to actual ectilere, in limited quartities, an advecated by our democratic Senators and Representatives at the last Congress, meets our locaty approval, and we will must willingly so operate for the consummation of this great and bearfacet reform.

3. Resolved, That we will favor the election of an anni-dinte for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the United States who will not cheeffully and unequiversally avor located the American people his determination to use the influence of the station for the speedy accomplishment of the measure of the freedom of the public bands.

4. Resolved, That the stands of the friends of free houses are most appearing due to Senator Cavin, of California, for his while defence of the active's claim to our public domain in that States.

are most especially due to Senstor Gwin, of California, for his sublis defence of the extiter's claim to our publis domain in that State.

S. Resolved, That we view with pride and satisfaction the triumphant victory of the settlers of California, as sustained by the recent decision of the United States Courte in that State.

G. Resolved, That we duly appreciate the consistent advocacy of land reform principles in the councils of the nation by our first stateaton—Gov. A. G. Brown, of Mies, Stephen A. Deuglas, of Hilmeist Andrew Johnson, of Tena.; and George W. Jelian. of Indiana.

T. Resolved, That to Hon. Isaac P. Walker, of young Wisconsin, is eminerally due the deep and abiding gratitude of the tolling millions, for his unceasing viriliance, his untiring devetion, and many personal secrifices, in urging on the glorious reform—Free homes for all.

R. Resolved, That the attempt at the recent session of Congress, to make bounty land warrants assignable, is a runningly deviced scheme of the nemmes of land reform, designed only to serve the grasping capidity of land speculators, and as such shall receive the uncompromising opposition of the democratic party.

R. Resolved, That we will enter the contest of 32 on the issue of land and labor reform, resolved to conquer or die in the cause of free homes for all.

10. Resolved, That we will enter the contest of the American Union, arging as the strongest incentive to its lasting peace and perpetuity, a just and equitable apportionment of the public domain (the common heritage) among all her clitices.

11. Resolved, That our glorious Union shall never need desirable party.

titisens.

11. Resolved, That our glorious Union shall never need de-enders when all shall have homes to defend, and a stake in

the country's went.

12. Resolved. That we recommend to the democratic party throughout the Union to agitate the land question, that is may resolve its crowning triamph in bestowing free homes to the landless as speedily as practicable.

Several speeches were made during the evening. One of the crators said :-The principles contained in the resolutions are undoubtedly not only democratic, but have relation to the future as well as the present homeless and landless of the people. He could imagine nothing that appeals more to the social feeling of mankind, then this measure of a home for all. He gave his hearty concurrence to those resolutions, and expressed his wish that the public lands should be given to actual his wish that the pulsus annus should be given a settlers, in limited quantities. He was opposed to granting the public lands for any purpose but actual use, and then only on a scale of justice to all; while he was, at the same time, opposed to granting them to any person for the purpose of speculation. This question has two aspects. It affects the whole country in its private and social relations; and also has a political aspect. In

reference to the first, he asked what would be the ineritable consequence of apportioning the public domain in the manner proposed? First of all fit would make the laborer independent and above the caprice of employers or the fluctuations of commerce. It is essential in this country that the laboring man should be placed in a condition of independence. How is it in Europe? There the laboring man must submit to the terms of his employer, or become a charge on the parish. In either case he is unfit to be a freeman. If it were the established law that every man could claim, as a matter of right, a part of the public lands, what would be the rituation of the labore? He would escape all the evils that afflict society in Europe. He night be degraded in the city, but, by stepping his foot on the broad prairle, he becomes a man. (Applause.) Again: Every man should feel independent—he should have a shand in frauntig a system by which his children should be educated. This is not so now. It is an irrevocable law of nature that, when people are crowded together, the many are, to use a strong term, the slaves of the few. The proposed measure would tend to make all men equal. It is the feeling of equality which makes a man take an interest in the laws and institutions of his country, without which no republic can long exist. Another consideration in favor of a land reform is the improvement of the race—a very important subject, which is too much overlooked. The consequences of a monopoly of the land are easily seen. Monopolists take cholese locations, and seize on them and hold them for years, unproductive, as if they were in the Desert of Sahara. In his travels over the prairies, within a year, he was struck with the absence of improvement; and on inquiring why it was that wastes existed—why cities and towns did not exist there—he was informed that the lands were in the hands of speculators. Another evil connected with the monopoly of the public lands is the tenant system, which has worked so much injury in other countries. but of the decline and fluctuation of the markets. He could illustrate these propositions, if necessary. The political aspect of the matter is also important, Our constitution recognizes the right of self government, and the capacity of man for self government. How is a man to govern himself, or to make laws or constitutions, when he is struggling for existence? To do so, a man must feel the dignity of labor, and know that his labor will give him a support. Political economists have made a

give him a support. Political economists have made a great mistake as to what constitutes the wealth of a country. It is not money, or lakes, or rivers, or anything else but labor, which makes a nation wealthy and prosperous. (Applause.) If we were disposed to look over the history of the past, it would be found that the want of this principle was the cause of the destruction of the republics of Greece, and of other nations. How was it with Venice? She set out with bright hopes; but there was too little attention paid to labor, and they fell, a warning to republics. So it was with every other republic; and he prayed to God that our republic may not fall. He believed that if the monopolists be allowed to take the public lands, a great step will be taken in that direction. A population placed at the mercy of employers cannot be free men.

Another orator made a speech, and contended that the land from which we derive our food, should be as free as the water with which we slake our thirst. He contended that the people's sovereignty can be maintained only by land reform. Possession of the soil, he said, has been in all ages the emblem of sovereignty. If there were no other argument in favor of land reform, this would be engrafted on democracy, he contended that democracy should be engrafted upon land reform. The principle is adepted by myriads of American citizens, and sooner or later it will prevail.

ater it will prevail.

A member of the Industrial Congress said this was a A member of the Industrial Congress said this was a great day for the democracy. A banner has been raised, under which democracy. A banner has been raised, under which democracy will be victorious. To be victorious they must be in advance of their opponents in progress. At the time of the United States Bank, the democracts were in advance of the whigs, and the result was that the whigs were beaten and cried "pecavia," see how tenderly Mr. Webster handled this subject, the oth r day, in Buffalo. Now he (the speaker), professed to know something of the views of the people of this State on the subject, and he know that the principles of land reform would meet with a hearty amen from the people. Let the voice of to-night go forth and no power on earth can suppress it. Let our democratic orators go forth and preach this doctrine, and every man shall have a home of his own. The ceils of land monopoly are felt in this State, as well as in other parts of the country. In this State, there is land which never fielt a spade or a plough, sufficient to feed the people at the whole State; but it is covered by a sheep skin—the most stretchy of all skin—and the consequence is it is unproductive. For himself, he travelled the country, and spoke to the people on land reform. He told them that when their orators and clergymen would commence to advocate the principle, he would cease doing so. They have so come out, and he does not now appear in public, except occasionally, when called on.

does not now appear in public, except occasionally, when called on.

Mike Walsh was called upon to address the meeting, but he declined, on the ground that he would have no-thing to do with barnburners—that the Union question must be settled in Tammany Hall before he would con-

must be settled in Tammany Hall before he would consent to speak on any other subject. The following resolutions were then read and adopted: Resolved, That to Isaac P. Walker is justly due the proudest neknowledgments a people's gratitude can bestow, for his untiring advocacy of the rights of labor, his undeviating and consistent course as a statesman, on all questions affecting the welfare of our common country, and his fear-less championship of the rights of occupants of the soil over the mercenary speculator—therefore, Resolved, That we nominate Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin, as the candidate of the democratic party for the Presidency in 1802, subject to the National Democratic Convention, believing that his name will inspire confidence among the people, and serve to restore that union and harmony so indispensable to a triumph of democratic principles is the approaching contest.

indispensable to a triumpu approach approaching contest.

These resolutions were preposed with the understanding that they should be subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

One or two other speeches were made, and the meeting

Stagemen's Excursion.—The most elegant
Turn-Out and Excursion of the season was made a few days
since by a party of Stagemen and others into Westchester.
They were provided by Messrs, R. J. Januson & Co., (proprietors of the Bewery and Grand street stages,) with a new
and beautiful Omnibus and six splendid and well matched
by any sestablishment in New York. Taking the Old Boston
Read, the party made is a team the easily equalled
by any establishment in New York. Taking the Old Boston
Read, the party may to White Plains and sock—ecopying
three or four days in the most agreeable manner. Speaking
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three or green control of the structure of the second of the structure
of our "omnibus" party at this place, we were excellently
entertained at the hotel of Mr. Stephen H. Crawford, to
when ever acknowledgments are due for his kind attentions
and good-fellowship. To our old friend, Alderman Abraham
T. Battleid, also, we are under particular obligations for
entertainment at his homestead (near Pelham Bridge) on
our way both to and from White Plains. In fact, all with
whom we had intercourse contributed generously to oar
comfort. May the "good time" speedly recur-

silver bordered and piain styles, elegantly and fishionably engraved in gold and coders. Also, a very large assortimen of French and English silver embassed and plain porce-lain Wedding Envelopes, Boxes and Wafers, at Everdell's Broadway, corner of Duane street.

Go Ahend,—Although we have gone ahead distancing all competitors in the field of enterprise, and although we now occupy high vantage ground in the Hatting world, yet we are not intoxicated with our success, but, like our friend Crockett (being sure we're right) we are determined to keep going ahead; and should there be any increduleus in the community, they have but to step into the atore of the Hat Finishers Union and examine the splandid stock of Hats. Caps. Ro, there displayed, to displayed, to displayed, to displayed, to displayed, the stock of Hats. Caps. Ro, there displayed, to displayed, the stock of Hats. Caps. Ro, there has the Hat Finishers Union, No. Il Park Row, is the only association of practical hatters in this city. No branch stores.

Knox has done It .- Vext to Ice, the coolest thing we have yet seen this senson is Knox's Rocky Mountain Beaver. A sight of them is suggestive of flannels and weoling agraments, and wearing one renders its possessor confortable, in spite of the heat of the weather. Knox has very extensive assortment of straw hats, and his stock of children's hats and caps is really elegant. Knox's establishment is at 128 Faiton street, adjoining the Sun and opposite the Horald office.

Genin's varied assortment of light and

At the Union Hat Store, 90 Fulton street, you can get white beaver hats for \$3 and \$4, and Panamas for \$2, \$2.50, \$3, and \$4. This is the Fulton street Saving Bank.

Boots, Shoes, and Galters, at Jones's, 14 An street. That is the best piace to get good shoe leather cheep. Please call and examine these. Purchase where your judgment dictates. Remember JONES, 14 Ans street, near the Muccay.

Stove Dealers are respectfully invited to extraine our stock of unequalled assertment of Survey. We have just got out a new Air tight Gooking Stove for 1851, me Odd Pathy. Also six sizes of summer furnaces, which can be used with or without an oven, the only thing of the kind is market. ABENDERUH, SROTHERS, 117 Beckmar st.

Strangers -There are many strangers in the city at present; and they have found No. 70 Cannistreet use of the points of attraction, on account of the beautiful Carpete, Many of them have determined to carry away with them a lot of these pretty goods, as they can be obtained reasonably at FARENOV.

World's Fair. -- Visiters to the World's Fair are invited to examine the substriber's stock of Dressing Case. They are the most compact and metal article of the line insufficiency of containing all that is necessary for the toilet of the most instillions. SAUNDERS, 147 Broadway, corner of liberty st., and 37 Broadway.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway.-Ladles are respectfully in vited to examine this choice selection of Dress Comba; the variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the city, comprising the most beautiful open work in shell and beflaic horn. Combs repaired and made to order. A. & J. SAUNDERS,

Prove all things, hold fast that which is Good. "Bogle's Electric Harr Dye is new on the increase in public estimation, and towers far above anything of a similar nature ever invented. All those who have been using the hair dyes heretofore invented, are for factly astoniched at its manifold with delight at the toriet of beauty, taste and fashion. This, with Bogle's selected the surple of the delight of the delight of the surple of the delight of the surple of the delight of the

A Gem for the Tollet.—Dr. J. A. Cumminga' complete set of Dental toflet articles, embracing a bottle of premium Froth Wash, a box of Dentifrice, touth brush, orange wood picks, &c., only \$1.50 for cleaning and proceeding the feeth and gums, and purifying the breath, electering the teeth and gums, and purifying the breath, elected to the set of the se

Noths, from one to two yards wide, at he and is, per yard; exactful Ingrain Carpets, at he is, and he, per yard; three by Carpets de. fid., rs., be, and he, per yard, at No. 59 Howars, HIRAM ANDERSON'S—the celebrated, largest and hespest establishment in the United States. The greatest bargains ever offered.

Vapor and Sulphur Baths, Rheumatism

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye instantly con verts red or gray hair to blown or black. Gourand's Italian Medicated Scap curves tan, pimples, freekles, cruptions, etc. Gourand's Poudre Subtile cradicates hair from upper lips face, or any part of the body—warranted. Gourand's Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and checks; Lify White, Hair Restorative, etc., are all found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD's cid established Laboratory, 67 Walker street, shest bore for Broadway; Callender, 88 South Third atreet, Philadelphia.

Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagua, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, and all other lung complaints tending to censumption. Depot, A. L. SCONTILL & CO., 316 Broadway. Price, in large bottles, SI, or three bottles for \$2.50.

A Favorite Remedy .- We believe no medi-A Favorite Remedy.—We believe no medi-cine in the world hasever given and astonishing proof of the efficacy in restoring health and strongth, as the Oxygenated Bitters. In cases of Dyspepsia and General beloity of the system, this medicine acts in the most agreeable manner, re-storing beath and cheer in the most agreeable manner, re-storing beath and cheer in the most agreeable manner, re-storing beath and cheer in may be had gratuitously of the agents. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 190 Fulson street: A. L. Scovill & Co., 316, and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway; J. & Guion, 127 Bowery, corner of Grand street; Hall, Knekle & Co., 498 Green wich street, and by druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

MONEY MARKET.

The stock market continues buoyant. Quotations for most of the stocks on the list are advancing. One or two railroad securities are depreciating, notwithstandin the great efforts made to sustain them. We allude par icularly to the Eric Ratiroad stock and lower class of bonds. Our anticipations relative to this stock have been fully realized. It will be recollected that we attending the opening of the road through to Dunkirk and we remarked at the time, that as soon as the great festival was over the market value of the stock would depreciate. All this has taken place, the stock is now five per cent lower than at the opening of the road, and the probability is that prices will steadily settle down, until a point somewhere in the vicinity of the intrinsic value of the stock is reached. It would puzzle almost any onto tell where that is. The earnings for May amounted to \$174,345 12 against \$148,226 55 for the corresponding month last year, showing an increase of only \$20,118 57 for an additional length of road of about one hundred miles, from which business was drawn part of the month. It is our impression that the net income for May, 1851 was considerably less than for May, 1850. Large lots of stock were sold to-day, on time, seliers' option. Harlem and Reading Railroad were firm at our quotations Both were in demand, and holders by no means disposed to sell, except at an advance. It is our opinion-and we wish to place it on record—that the position of Erie and Harlem Railroad stock, in the scale of prices, will be reversed in less than twelve months. Harlem will go up to where Eric Railroad now is, and Eric will come down to where Harlem now is. Reading Railroad is sustained by the force of speculation. It is in the hands of parties who have the means to carry, if necessary, a good portions of the whole capital stock, and the probability is that prices will touch higher points. Long Island Railroad is pretty steady; but there is not much activity in the stock Canton is dull, but firm. Edgeworth Co. improving. Portsmouth Dry Dock depressed and depreciating.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$74,353; payments, \$69,-

32672—balance, \$2,235.022 28.

There has been an active demand for foreign exchange for remittances by the steamship Africa to-morrow (Wednesday), and rates have been firmly maintained. We quote bills on London 1014 a 1014 per cent premium; on-Paris, 5f, 8½ a 5f, 7½. Amsterdam, 41½ a 41½; Bremen, 79 a 79¼, Hamburg, 36¾ a 37. The steamer will not take out a very large amount of specie.

The amount of specie imported into Beston for the month of May, was \$85.055, of which \$51,926 was gold, and \$34.129 silver. The amount exported was \$169,758 of which \$109,800 was American gold.

The news from California is interesting and important The mines continue to yield abundantly, and the approaching season promises to be a very prosperous one According to the accounts received by this arrival, both public and private, the production of gold in California during the year 1851, will so far exceed that of any previous year, as to astonish the world. The statement w published yesterday of the exports of gold dust from San Francisco, in each of the first three months of 1850 and 1851, shows an increase of several millions in the ship ments this year. The returns for April show a large exportation: but they are not official, and cannot be com-paratively given. In April, last year, the shipments of cording to the Custom House returns. This year they were more than double that amount, and as the season advances, they are likely to exhibit even a greater per cent increase. By the steamers Empire City and North America, we are in receipt of nearly three millions of dollars in gold dust, and the Falcon will probably take a large amount from Chagres to New Orleans The steam ers Oregon and Republic, at Panama from San Fran ciseo, brought down unwards of two millions in gold due on freight, and it is estimated, from the large number of passengers and the character of the homeward bound travellers, that full as much more was on board in trunks and carpet bags. The receipts at the mint show about the amount brought home by passengers and on freight. each month. The mint operations during the month of

May were as annexed :-U. S. MINT, PHILADELPHA-COINAGE FOR MAY, 1851. 86.747 Double Engles \$1.734.94026.695 Engles 206.95040.000 Hair Engles 215.000224.676 Quater Engles 661,690422.682 Gold Dollars 422,682 3,028,500 Pieces \$3,248,500
Total gold bullion deposited for coinage from 1st to
31st May, 1851, inclusive—
From California \$3,205,600
other sources 65,600

The coinage in pieces, during this month, is believed to have exceeded any ever before executed at the mint within the same time. Of the smaller gold coins, a large smount has been accumulated beyond the demands of the depositors. A very large amount of work has been done during the month, though the value of the coinage as not much greater than for the month of April—only \$56.845. The number of pieces coined is greatly increased, being as 3.028.350 in May to 1.072.625 in April, or 1.045.676 more in May than in April. The excess of pieces is nasinly made up from the new three cent coin. There is, however, a handsoine increase of half and quarter engles and of gold dollars. With the exception of the silver used in the coinage of the three cent pieces, there has been no silver coined during the month. Though we see gratified in being able to notice an increase of mail gold coin, there is still quite a large proportion of the whole value in double eagles—nearly one and three quarter millions out of \$3.201.202.

According to the Custom House of San Prancisco, the hipments of gold dust from that port in May, 1880, amounted to \$1.737863. This year, the amount of California gold deposited in the mint at Philadelphia for coinage, during the month of May, was \$3.205,600. All here statements confirm the opinion we have frequently expressed, that California will. in the production of gold his year, astonish the world. amount has been accumulated beyond the demands of

\$5000 Erio con, 71

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE TWENTY.
sixth Annual Exhibition of the Academy is now open to
the public, at their Galleries, No. 663 Broadway, opposite
Bond street, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admittance 26
cents; season tokets, 50 cents; casalognos, 1214 cents. By
order of the Council.

J. H. SHEGGGUE, Cor. Secretary, N. A.